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Parker Call

WOODS FIRES

Woods fires kill many trees outright, and they lead to other damage often serious enough to turn timber-growing profit into loss. By making wounds in the living tissues of trees, fires open up fertile fields for the growth of rot-producing fungi, which hollow out the trees and make them defective and easily thrown by wind. By weakening the trees, fires make them more susceptible to attack by insects, which often cause their death. And, by burning fire scars or cat faces on the trunks, each fire gives the next a better chance to burn down the trees. When the logger comes along to take out the timber, he passes by the defective, dead, and down timber as valueless.

Woods fires destroy seeds and kill the young trees, causing blank spaces in the woods or idle land on which there is little or no tree growth. Thus the land is either rendered absolutely barren or made unproductive in spots.

Woods fires reduce the rate of growth of the trees. In one instance careful investigation showed that long-leaf pine trees grew nearly three times as fast in height on unburned land as they did on land burned over annually.

Woods fires reduce the fertility of the soil; they lead to rapid run-off of water and to erosion; they dry up the springs; they reduce land values and increase tax rates by reducing taxable values.

Woods fires drive out fish and game and destroy the beauty and attractiveness of the forest.

HOW YOU CAN HELP PROTECT THE FOREST

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PREVENT FIRES

PUT OUT YOUR CAMPFIRE

Be careful with
Matches and Tobacco



FIGHT SMALL FIRES



REPORT LARGE FIRES

To Nearest Warden or Ranger

Taylor
1933